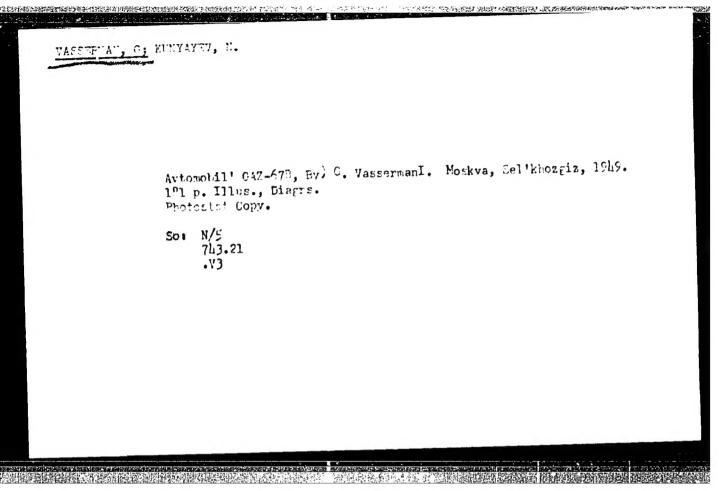
RYZHIK, D. T. S VASSERMAN, D.M.

Course and treatment of catarrhs of the upper respiratory tracts and nonspecific pneumonia in children. Sboranauch.trud.fashGMT (MIRA 18:10)

TO THE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON WAS A PARTY.

1. Kafedra detskikh holezney sanitarnogo fakul tets (zav. kafedroy prof. L.S.Aleksandrova) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinakogo instituta.



VASSERHAH. G. H. MOZOKHIN, N. G. -

Automobiles

Light automobiles GAZ-69 with improved adaptability to difficult terrain. Avt. trakt. prom. no.1, 1953

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Unclassified.

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859020007-9" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

VASSERMAN, G. M., jt.au.
M-20 "Pobeda" automobile; description, construction and maintenance.
TL215.P67L5 1955

1. Automobiles, Russian. I. Vasserman, G. M., jt. au.

VASSERMAN, G.H.; KUNYAYEV, N.A.; LIPGART, A.A., professor, redaktor;

PATTERIA, Te.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[GAZ-67B automobile] Avtomobil' GAZ-67B. Izd. 3-e, ispr. 1 dop.

Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry,
1955. 186 p.

(Automobiles)

(MIRA 8:6)

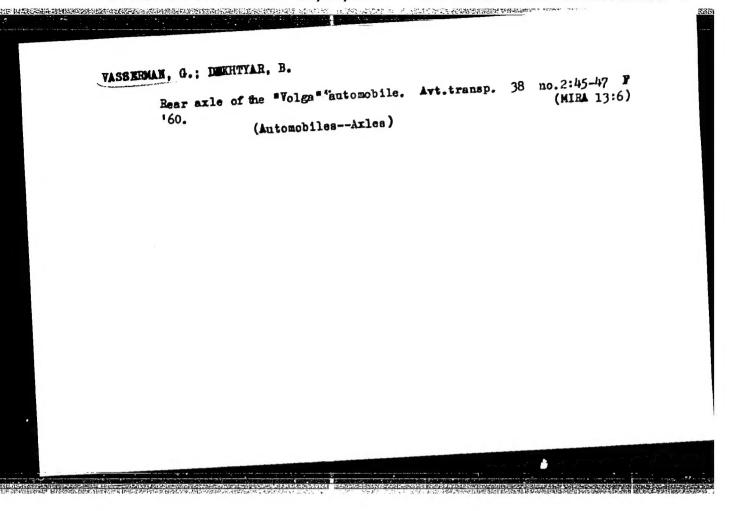
UH : SEKHAN, G.M.: BAUMAN, I.M., inzhener, redaktor;
MATYETEVA, 18.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhni-

cheskiy redaktor.

[M-20 "Pobeda" automobile; description of construction and maintenance]
Avtomobil' M-20 "Pobeda"; opisanie konstruktsii i ukhod. Izd. 2-e,
ispr. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo machinostroit. lit-ry, 1955.
311 p.

(Automobiles)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859020007-9"



THE RESIDENCE AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSO

VASSERMAN, G. M.; DECHEV, V. I., kand. tekhn. nauk; OL'YAK, V. D., kand. tekhn. nauk

Selecting efficient shape and position of air intakes in prospective makes of the "Zaporezhets" automobile. Avt. prom. 28 no.9:23-25 S 162. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Zaporezhskiy avtozavod "Kommunar" i Zaporeshskiy mashinostroitel'nyy institut imeni V. Ya. Chubarya.

(Automobiles—Engines—Cooling)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859020007-9"

CONTROL OF THE PERSON OF THE P L 40250-66 SOURCE CODE: UR/0113/66/000/003/0009/0010 ACC NR: AP6020974 AUTHOR: Vasserman, G. M.; Dechev, V. I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Ol'yak W. D. (Candidate of technical sciences) ORG: Zaporozhskiy "Kommunar" Automobile Plant (Zaporozhskiy avtozaved "Kommunar"); Zaporozhskiy Machine Building Institute im. V. Ya. Chubar' (Zaporozhskiy mashinostroitel'nyy institut) TITLE: Determining the dimensions of air scoops for rear-engine cars SOURCE: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 3, 1966, 9-10 TOPIC TAGS: automotive industry, air breathing engine, vehicle engine cooling system, engine cooling fan, air intake system, wind tunnel ABSTRACT: The authors determine the dimensions for air scoops in rear-engine cars. These air scoops should be designed to use the kinetic energy of the oncoming air. This is particularly true for the case of low-cc automobiles. This type of design economizes on the energy expended by the cooling fan. An expression is given for determining the flow of air through the air scoop where the flow is maintained by the motion of the automobile through air. Once the air has reached the motor compartment, most of it is expended for cooling, and only 4-7% is used for combustion. It is assumed that pressure in the air compartment is slightly above atmospheric. If the UDC: 621.431.73.001.24 Card 1/2

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L 40250-66 ACC NR: AP6020974

motor compartment is not properly sealed, exhaust gases may enter the automobile. On the other hand, higher than atmospheric pressure in the motor compartment is useful from the standpoint of increased engine intake pressure, a lower power drain on the fan and better cooling system operation. An expression is given for determining the relationship between fan efficiency and crankshaft rpm. Another expression is given for determining the relationship between the speed of the automobile and crankshaft rpm. Using both of these expressions, the area of the air scoop cross section can be determined. These methods are applied to two automobiles: the ZAZ-970 and the ZAZ--966. A pressure curve was plotted from data of tests conducted in the wind tunnel at the Zaporozhskiy Machine Building Institute imeni V. Ya. Chubar' together with the average pressure factor which depends on the size and shape of the air scoop cross section. These tests were conducted on an automobile frame model. The proposed method for determining the cross section of the air scoop makes it possible to shorten experimentation on cooling systems. Computational data may be obtained from aerodynamic simulation. Selection of the proper cross section for the air scoop affects both the operating temperature of the engine and the cleanliness of the cooling air. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 8 formulas.

SUB CODE: 21, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 42 MLP

GROZMAN, M.M.; VASSERMAN, G.C.

Methodology for the determination of calcium and magnesium in blood serum. Lab. delo no.9:554-550 '64. (MIRA 17:12, l. Laboratoriya nezaraznykh bolezney sel'akokhozyaysivennykh zhivotnykh Moldavskogo nauchno-isaledovatel'akogo instituta zhivotnovodstva i veterinarii, poselok Krikovo, Orgeyavskiy rayon, Moldavskaya SCR.

USER/Electronics
Vacuum Tubes, Magnetron

"Revolving Spatial Charge in a Magnetron Equipped
With a Compact Anode," I. I. Vasserman, Phys Inst,
Leningrad State Ord of Lenin U, 7k pp

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol IVIII, No 6

First article is devoted to static case. Calculates
value of rotating current and compares results with
experimental data. Submitted 20 Jan 48.

KALININ, V.L. and I.I. VASSFTVAN

LH . OR KHAIT.

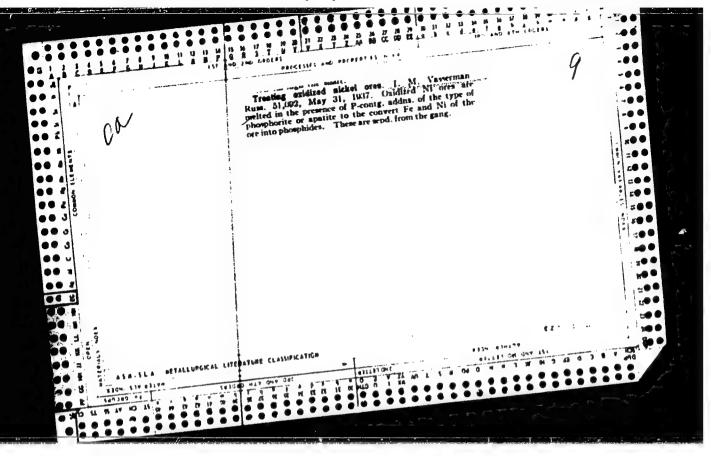
K voprosu ob elektronnykh kolebanijakh magnetrons. (Akademii Nauk SSSd. Izvestija. Serija fiziebennaja, 1946, v. 10, no. 1. p. 103-110, diagrs., bibliography)

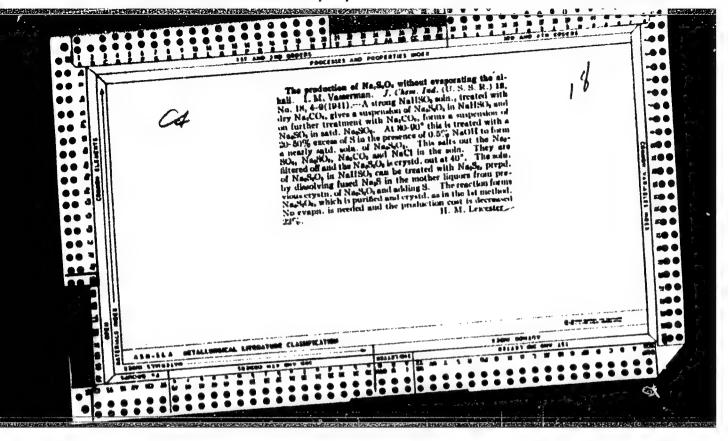
Title tr.: On the problem of electron oscillations in a magnetron.

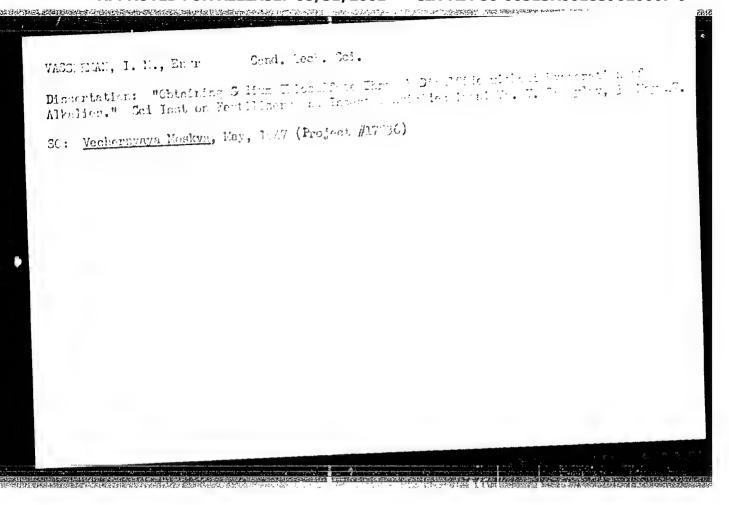
AS262. A6 2455 1946

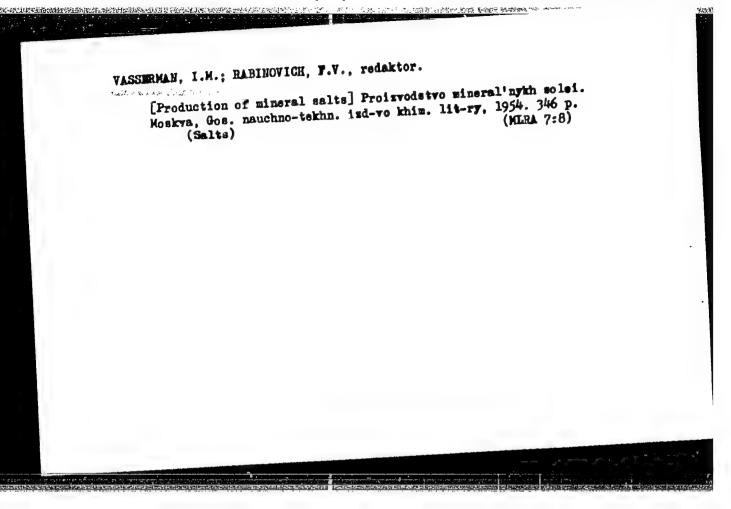
SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Awation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

PA - 2542 Resonance Method for Determination of Electron Concentration LUTHOR and Collision Number in a Discharge Plasma. (Rezonansnyy metod opredeleniya kontsentratsii elektronov i TITLE chisla stolknoveniy v plazme gazovogo razryada.- Russian) Zhurnal Tekhn. Fiz. 1957, Vol 27, Nr 3, pp 516 - 521 (U.S.S.R.) A rather simple resonance method for the investigation of the PERIODICAL Received: 4/1957 plasma in the case of direct current operation is suggested. This method can be applied for various gases in a wide field ABSTRACT of electron concentration and of long waves. A discharge tube is mounted between the plates of a flat condenser which is connected with a Thomson - circuit. The elaboration of the resonance curver, which were recorded on cold and burning tubes, result in the average values for n and -/ (the parameters of the plasma). The results of the investigations of the plasma in mercury vapors at a pressure of 10-3 torr in a high frequency field with 20 Kc are given. The experimental apparatus is decribed and the elaboration of the resonance curves is carried out. The relation between the inductivity of the plasma and their parameters n and I are obtained. The electric conductivity of the plasma increases and their CARD 1/2









VASSERMAN, I.M.; BRATNINA, Kh.Z.

Chemical "aging" of basic nickel carbonate precipitate and conditions affecting the use of sodium carbonate in the precipitation process.

Zhur.prikl.khim. 31 no.11:1617-1624 N '58. (MIRA 12:2)

(Nickel carbonates) (Sodium carbonates) (Precipitation (Chemistry))

S/080/61/734/001/010/020 A057/A129

AUTHORS: Vasserman, I.M., Fomina, Ye.A.

TITLE: Study of Chemical Aging and the Effected Abnormal Aging of Precipitates on the Example of Basic Nickel Carbonate

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Prikladnoy Khimii, 1961, Vol. 34, No. 1, pp. 90-99

TEXT: The present paper is the 4th report in a series on technology of the separation of substances from solutions by chemical precipitation. Chemical aging in the system precipitate - solution is caused by one or more secondary chemical reactions on the phase boundary, resulting in a change of chemical composition and physical properties of the precipitate. Hence the study of aging processes is important for chemical precipitations. In the previous experiments [Ref.1: I.M. Vasserman, Kh.Z.Braynina, ZhPKh, 31,11,1617 (1958). Ref.2: I.M. Vasserman, ZhPKh, 32,9,1959 (1959); Ref.3: I.M. Vasserman, Ye.A. Fomina, Kh.Z. Braynina, ZhPKH, 32,11,2619 (1959)] the authors investigated qualitatively chemical aging and the resulting abnormal aging of the preci-

Card 1/24

S/080/61/034/001/010/020 A057/A129

Study of Chemical Aging and the Effected Abnormal Aging of Precipitates on the Example of Basic Nickel Carbonate

pitate in the system Ni(NO₃)₂ - Na₂CO₃ - H₂O. In the present work these experiments were studied quantitatively. From the five possible types of secondary chemical reactions (Ref.2) two occur in the present system: 1) neutralization of the basic precipitate (basic nickel carbonate) by the acidic salt (NaHCO₃) which is in the mother liquor and 2) hydrolysis of the basic precipitate. These two reactions were investigated and the reaction kinetics was determined studying the normal (physical) aging of basic nickel carbonate precipitates, the abnormal aging caused by hydrolysis and that caused by neutralization of the precipitate. Precipitation was carried out continuously by mixing Ni (NO₃)₂ - and Na₂CO₃ - solutions at 90°C, agitating the obtained suspension of basic nickel carbonate. In order to study the aging caused by neutralization, 1 liter of the continuously outflowing suspension was quickly cooled to 60°C and left at this temperature during mechanical agitation. Abnormal aging by hydrolysis was investigated by filtering off the precipitate, washing and preparing a suspension in distilled water with a ratio golid:

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Study of Chemical Aging and the Effected Abnormal Aging of Precipitates on the Example of Basic Nickel Carbonate

liquid = 1: 200 and following agitation at 90°C. Normal aging was caused by mixing the filtered-off precipitate with the mother liquor (containing 120 g/l NaNO₃) and agitating this suspension at 60°C. The duration of all agings was 120 hrs. Changes in chemical composition of the liquid and solid phase, as well as the physical properties of the precipitate were determined. Physical properties were determined by A.V. Nikolayev's method [Ref.4: ZhPKh, 20,3,189 (1947), Ref. 5: ZhAKh, 7,1,21 (1952)] obtaining the filtration coefficient, water capacity, specific volume, and specific surface (using methyl violet). By analyzing the system precipitate - solution the basicity was checked (i.e., the ratio milliequivalent HCO; per milliequivalent Ni²⁺). In the precipitate the content of Ni²⁺ and CO; and in the liquid phase pH was determined and the change in HCO; - and CO; - content controlled by potentiometric measurements. The aged precipitates were X-ray-examinated on a YPC-55 (URS-55) apparatus with cobalt source. Results concerning the normal aging of basic nickel carbonate in contact with synthetic mother liquor (not containing HCO;) are given in Tab.1, the kinetic curves in Fig.1-6, Card 3/24

S/080/61/034/001/010/020 A057/A129

Study of Chemical Aging and the Effected Abnormal Aging of Precipitates on the Example of Basic Nickel Carbonate

X-ray patterns in Fig.7 and a microphotograph in Fig.8. No change in chemical composition of the precipitate or pH of the liquor was observed. The crystal lattice of the precipitate improves and the particle size increases. Results on abnormal aging by hydrolysis (i.e., of precipitates in contact with water) demonstrate (Tab.2, Fig.1-8) that the precipitate becomes more basic, the content of CO2 drops to 16.1% and also pH decreases. Abnormal aging caused by neutralization occurs in opposite direction compared with aging by hydrolysis (Tab.3, Fig.1-8), i.e., physical properties of the precipitate deteriorate with a decrease in filtration ability, and particle size and volume (increase in surface area). The precipitate becomes less basic, the content in CO_3^{2-} and the pH of the suspension increase, while the content in HCO_3^- decreases. Comparison of experimental results indicate abnormal changes of the primary (crystal lattice and defects) and of the secondary structure (size and surface of particles, packing, dimension and characteristics of pores) of the precipitate. According to properties of the crystal lattice of basic nickel carbonate noted by other investigators [Ref. 6: I. François-Rosetti, Card 4/24

S/080/6:/034/001/010/020 A057/A129

Study of Chemical Aging and the Effected Abnormal Aging of Precipitates on the Example of Basic Nickel Carbonate

B. Imelek, J. Chem.Phys., 51,7-8, 451-460 (1954); Ref.7: I. Longuet-Escard, I. Mering, C.r., 246,8,1231-4 (1958); Ref.8: O. Baguo, C.r. 236,6,699-701 (1953); Ref.9: I.V. Tananayev, M.Ya. Bikmel'der, ZhNKh, 2,12,2700 (1957)] and corresponding to the present results (Fig.5-8) the present authors assume a correlation between changes in primary and secondary structure of the precichemical reactions on changes in physical properties of the aged precipitate. The basic nickel carbonate precipitate has a hydroxyde crystal lattice in hydrolysis effects re-substitution of CO2-by OH-groups. Chemical aging by structure becomes finer and the secondary structure improves. In chemical posite direction, since more OH-groups are replaced by CO2-groups, and thus teriorate. Changes in physical properties depend on changes in crystal structure and occur in the same direction. The rate of changes depends on Card 5/54

S/08U/61/034/001/010/020 A057/A129

Study of Chemical Aging and the Effected Abnormal Aging of Precipitates on the Example of Basic Nickel Carbonate

technological conditions: temperature, concentration. size of the interface, mixing intensity of the suspension, and time of aging. Summarizing: 1. Influence of chemical aging (caused by secondary chemical reactions) starts with the formation of the solid phase during precipitation affecting chemical composition and physical properties of the precipitate, 2. in the aging of precipitates with changing chemical composition the effect of chemical aging abnormally changes the physical properties, 3. change in physical properties (secondary structure) of basic nickel carbonate depends (in abnormal aging) on the change in the primary structure and occurs in the same direction. The present authors suggest to classify processes of chemical precipitations into two groups: a) Processes which are not complicated by secondary chemical reactions. Precipitates are formed not changing the chemical composition during precipitation. Aging occurs like normal physical aging; b) the precipitation process is complicated by one (or more) secondary chemical reactions. The precipitate changes chemical composition during precipitation and aging. These precipitates have abnormal aging because chemical aging and normal Card 6/24

\$/080/61/034/001/010/020 A057/A129

Study of Chemical Aging and the Effected Abnormal Aging of Precipitates on the Example of Basic Nickel Carbonate

(physical) aging occur simultaneously. There are 8 figures, 3 tables and 9 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut khimicheskikh reak-

tivov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents)

SUBMITTED: June 9, 1960

Card 7/24

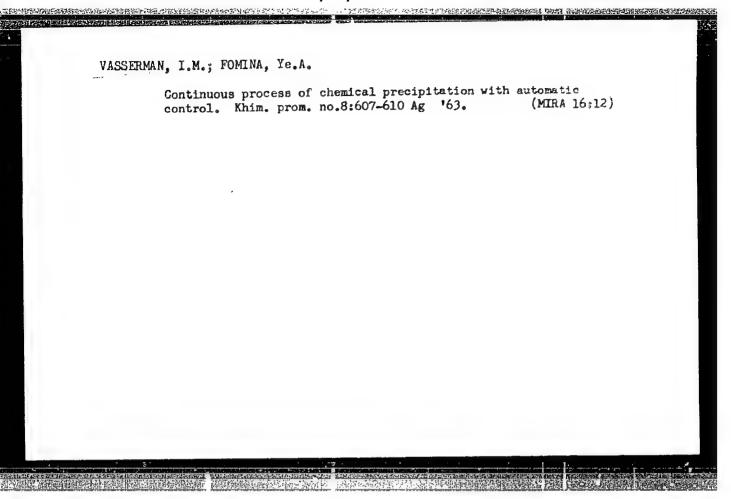
VASSERMAN, Isaak Mikheylovich; GRIVA, Z.I., red.; FOMEINA, T.A.,

tekhn. red.

[Production of mineral salts]Proizvodstvo mineral mykh solei.
2. izd., perer. i dop. Leningrad, Goskhimizdat, 1962. 438 p.

(Salt industry)

(Salt industry)



YASSERMAN, I.M.; YEVDOKIMOVA, M.I.; MARAMZIN, A.I.; MILOSLAVSKIY, A.S.; TOLSTOGUZOV, A.D.; FOMINA, Ye.A.

Continuous method of precipitating basic nickel carbonate with complex automation of the process. TSvet. met. 37 no.12: 25-31 D '64 (MIR& 18:2)

VASSERMAN, I.M.; SHANT'YEVA, N.I.

Freparation of dicalcium phosphate of stoichiometric composition.
Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.6:1320-1327 Je '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

VASSERMAN, I.M.

Characteristics of precipitate - solution evaluate formed in the processes of chemical precipitation. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.7: 1518-1523 J1 '64.

(Mika 18:4)

(MIRA 18:7)

VASSERMAN, I.M.; FOMINA, Ye.A. Automatic control according to the pH value of a continuous process of chemical precipitation of compounds of variable composition. Zhur.

prikl. khim. 38 ng.7:1507-1513 Jl '65.

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859020007-9" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

VASSERMEN, I.S.; Galkin, Yu.L.

Ejector pumping of gasoline from tank cars. Neftianik 5 no.1:1718 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Glavnyy inshener Usglavnefteenabsbyta (for Vasserman).
2. Nachal'nik ekspluatatsionno-tekhnicheskogo otdela (for Galkin).

(Gasoline) (Tank cars)

VASSERMAN, I.S.; GALKIN, Yu.L.

Effectiveness of using submerged ejectors in discharging highvapor pressure gasoline. Neft, khoz. 38 no.4:61-63 Ap '(0.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Uzbekistan—Gasoline) (Ejector pumps)

L 50555-65 ENT(1) OW ACCESSION NR: AR5013962

va/0169/65/000/004/0016/0016 550.830(470.324)

HIS SHORT STORY TO THE PARTY AND THE SECOND SECOND

AUTHOR: Vasserman, I.S.; Krivtsov, I.I.

<u>,</u> 2

TITLE: Geological data obtained from complex georphysical studies in the region of the Pavlovsk anomalies in Voronezh oblast

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 40101

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Geol. i polezn. iskopsyczyye tsentr.-chernozesn. obl. Voronezh, Voronezhsk. un-t, 1964, 321-325

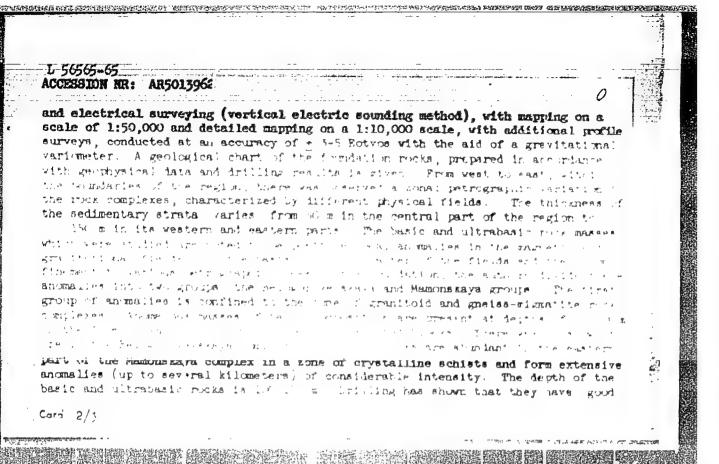
TOPIC TAGS: rock structure, geological survey, mapping, sounding, vertical electric sounding, gravimetric survey, magnetometric survey, electrical survey

ABSTRACT: The region studied is located in the southeastern part of the Voroneth crystalline rock mass. The objective of this project was to study the geological structure of the crystalline foundation with the sim of finding basic and ultrabasic mode with good potentials for conferences and rare-metal prespecting. The results are given of a qualitative interpretation of magnetumetric givenballic.

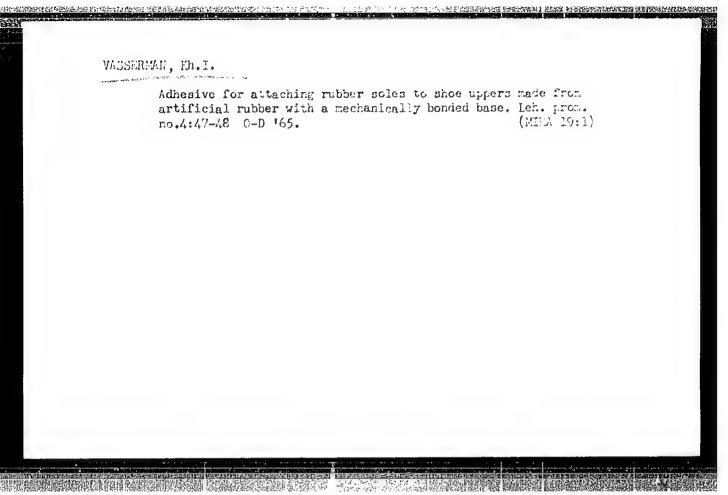
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potentials for nonferrous and mal deposits can also be expect which in some locations are ch	ted in zones of fractu	re of crystalline so	wdrother-
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VASSERVAN, Kh.M., cand (hem ci -- (miss) "Study of the Ducid."
number of quarternaries & \(\omega \) -polymethylene-bis-pyrrolidine and pyperidine salts and their derivative with pyridazine of simple and complex ether groups in the polymethylene chain."

Riga, 1958, 19 pp (Acad Sci LaSSR. Inst of Forstry Problems)

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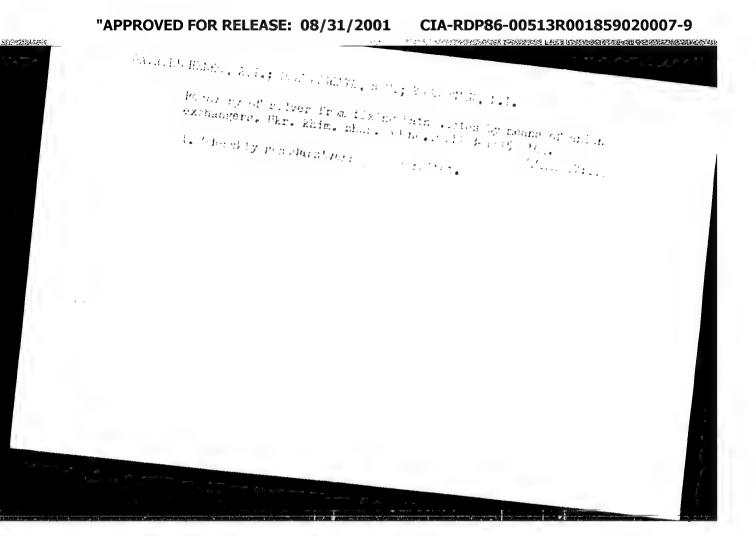
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**RESTURE_ AND SAME AND CONTROL PROPERTY OF THE CONTROL OF THE CON	Stepanow, E. M., and II. A. Aldanow. (Resour) Tyridnes. STABIT Horkwasogo instituta Tynnoy promythlennosti; A Realitelsy Fair Saga (Department of Organic Chemisty Stepanow Institute for the Pashin Chemisty, All-Unical And Dyes, Ministry of the Chemista Industry USEN); Addition of Aligh Syridines with Meto Malides densation of Aligh Syridines with Meto Malides 203	AII. SINTHINES BASED ON PYRIDING AND QUINDING OF SHIPMENTS OF the Madden of Silence for SSN, Vice Phase Contact Orderion of Prolines Young, A. P., N. T. Manchio-1938/300000000000000000000000000000000000	PURPOSE: This book is intended for organic chemists and chemists. Regimeers. COVELUE: The collection contains 3) articles on methods of synthesizing or producing pyriline, quinoline, and their derivatives from natural sources. No personalities are mentioned. Figures, taides, and references accompany the articles.	Sponsoring Agencies: Atademiya nauk Latviyakoy SSR. Institut Minimit Peesoyumoye khinicheskoye obshchestry SSR. Ed.: S. Banhanova; Tech. Ed.: A. Klysvinya; Editorial Board: Tu. M. Bankovskiy, Candidate of Chemistry, S. V. Vanaga, Candidate of Chemistry (Resp. Ed.), L. F. Zalukayev Doctor of Chemistry, and M. M. Minyin.	Whisiya, tekhnologiya i primeneniye proizvodnych piridina i khinolina; materialy soveanchaniya (Chemistry, Technology and Utilization of Pyridine and quinoline Derivatives; Haterials of the Conference) Riga, Indovo AV Larviyskoy 181, 1960. 299 p. Errata alip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.	PHASE I DOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4350 Sovethchaniye po ichimii, tekhnologii i primeneniyu proizvodnykn piridina i khimolina. Niga, 1957	

VASSERMAN, L.; MOISEYEVA, V.; REZNIKOV, R.

Shop for the repair of knit goods. Prom.koop. no.10:17 0 157.
(MIRA 10:12)

1.Nachal*nik trikotazhnogo otdela TSentral*noy opytno-tekhnicheskoy shveynoy laboratorii Rospromsoveta (for Vasserman). 2.Starshiy inzhener TSentral*noy opytno-tekhnicheskoy shveynoy laboratorii Rospromsoveta (for Moiseyeva, Reznikov).

(Knit goods--Repairing)



POROXIAREVA, L.K.; VASSERBUY, L.I.

Determination of sulfate in sod um dichrimate. Zav. 1st. 30 (MHA 18.1) no.11:1332 '54.

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-icsledovatel'skiy khimicheskiy institut.

ANDREYEV, D.Ya.; VASSERMAN, L.K.

Economic efficiency of the optimization of operating conditions of atmospheric-vacuum tubestills in the case of complex automation. Khim. 1 takh. topl. 1 masel 8 no.6436-41 Je '63.

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy 1 gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika Gubkina.

(Volgograd--Petroleum refineries---Equipment and supplies)

(Automation)

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VASSERMAN, L.K., inzh.; GUN, R.B., kand. tekhn. nauk

Efficiency of the automation of petroleum refineries. Mekh.
i avtom. proizv. 18 no.7:34-36 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:9)

5/0065/65/000/002/0003/00 1 47389-65 ACCESSION NR: AP5006822 AUTHOR: Vasserman, L. K.; Rakitin, A. M.; Grinchishin, B. I. TITLE: Automation of the process of emphanilia of the process of SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya, topliv i masel, no. 2, 1965, 39-40 ness TOPIC TAGS: automation, oil, petroleum, petroleum industry ABTIRACT: The Velyograd Priest of the Special Design Office of the Academy of Potrileum contra de production de la special pesign office of the Academy of and the second s A THE TTO WELL AS regulation of the desivery of the one for the first of the series of the used to achieve effective mixing of the Long movine and complete like the additive. Pefore going to the diaphragm mixer the oil is heated in an ordinary heat exchanger. During the mixing process, samples of the oil mixture were taken at intervals of one hour and were checked for viscosity at a temperature firmer. The results of the tests showed that the system provides for communication maintenance of Card 1/3

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ACCESSION NP: AP5006622		
cess makes it possible to ductivity of the system, t additines, and electric po	make the process continuous to rease the expediture	eation of the compounding pro- c and thus increase the pro- cof the res list. Amoret, spension persone, and to cres, I takks
ASSOCIATION: Volgogradski Volgogradskiy NPZ (Volgogr	y filial SKB ANN (Volgograd	Branch, SKB ANN);
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ARTES, N. A.; VASSERMAN, L. M.; VAKHROMEYEV, V. B., master katodnoy zashchity

Group installation of electrochemical protection anodes on parallel pipelines. Suggested by N. A. Artes, L. M. Vasserman, V. B. Vakhromeev. Stroi. truboprov. 8 no.4:28 Ap 163.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Starshiy inzh. Zapadno-Sibirskogo neftepromyslovogo upravleniya (for Artes). 2. Nachal'nik uchastka tresta No. 8 (for Vasserman).

(Petroleum pipelines-Cathodic protection)

VASSERMAN, M.

Content and methods in the physician's work of labor hygiene problems in rural areas. Usl.zhiz.i zdorov. 1 no.5:52-56 159.

(MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz otdela gigiyeny truda Instituta gigiyeny i zdravookhraneniya Romynakoy Marodnoy Respubliki, filial v Yassakh. (FUBLIC HEALTH, HURAL)

VASSERMAN, M.A.; GET'YE, V.A.; KONSTANTINOV, S.V.; REYTMAN, I.M., redaktor; PERSHINA, Ye.G., vedushchiy redaktor; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Catalog: Spare parts for petroleum apparatus] Katalog: Zapasnye chasti k neftianomu oborudovaniiu. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Pt.l. [Geological and prospecting apparatus] Geologo-razvedochnos oborudovanie. Sec.3. [Engines for geological and prospecting drilling] Dvigateli d.ia geologo-razvedochnogo bureniia. No.1. [MD22 oil engine] Neftianoi dvigatel' ND22. 1956. 31 p. [IND22 oil engine] Neftianoi dvigatel' IND22. 1956. 38 p. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Soyusnefteburmashremont, Gosudarstvennyy soyusnyy trest. (Gas and oil engines)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859020007-9"

VASSERMAN, M. Ye., dotsent

Variation of a tuberculcus infection of the brain. Med. zbur. Uzb. no.6:75-76 Je*63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. 1z Tashkentskoy gorodskoy klinichoskoy bolinitsy No.6.

VASSERMAN, Nina Borisovna: KASHCHEYEV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.; GAPEYEVA, T., red.

[Theoretical mechanics; kinematics of a mass point. Written lectures] Teoreticheskaia mekhanika; kinematika tochki. Pis'mennye lektsii. Leningrad, Severo-Zapadnyi za-ochnyi politekhn. in-t, 1965. 51 p. (MIRA 19:1)

VASSERMAN, N.N., aspirant; GLADKOVSKIY, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Regularities in the hardening and damage accumulation in the process of cyclic loading of low-carbon steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.2:68-77 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Parmakiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

VASSERMAN, O.S.; RUMYANTSEV, V.A.; FIGLIN, I.Z.

Increasing the performance of trench chain excavators. Stroi. i dor.
mashinostr. no.4:4-5 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

(Excavating machinery)

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859020007-9 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

8/123/59/000/010/045/058 A004/A001.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, No. 10, p. 129.

38180

Chebotarevskiy, V. V., Vasserman, P. I.

15

AUTHORS:

The Machanism of the Protective Effect of Varnish and Paint Coatings

During Humidification

TITLE:

V sb.: Vses. nauchno-takin, soveshchariye po korrozii n zashchite metallov, No. 5, Moscow, Profizdet, 1958, pp. 13-14

PERIODICAL: The failure of the protective effect of varnish and paint coatings when they are being exposed to humid air and sea water, is connected with a number of physical and chemical processes taking place: the diffusion of moisture and electrolyte into the film, osmosis, electrosmosis, electrochemical corresion process. When moisture is penetrating into the film, and also under the effect of corrosion products, blisters are originating, on the coating the film is swelling, cracking and peeling off the metal surface, and the high-polymer film-producing part is destroyed on account of saponification. A considerable increase

Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859020007-9" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

S/123/59/000/010/045/068 A004/A001

The Mechanism of the Protective Effect of Varmish and Paint Coatings During Humidification

in the protective effect of varnish and paint coatings can be attained by increasing the structural density of the film, decreasing the hydrophili: nature of the film-producing substance, lowering the content of water-soluble substances in and under the coating, increasing the adhesion of the varnish and paint crating to the metal, increasing the ohmic resistance of the coating, by the presence of alkali-resisting film-producing substances in the film, and also by imparting the coating a passivating ability. This can be attained by introducing into the coating pigments and corrosion inhibitors or employing primers containing character pigments. As to the mechanism of the protective effects, varnish and paint coatings can produce different effects: insulating (1. e. causing a mechanical insulation of the metal surface from the surrounding medium), passivating or combined effect. The latter have been widely used and showed good results under operation conditions.

K. L. M.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract

Card 2/2

5(4)

AUTHOR: Vasserman, P.I., Kolotyrkin, Ya.M., Chebotarevskiy, V.V.,

Froktistova, A.A. (Moscow)

TITLE: The Properties of Paint and Lacquer Coatings as Character-

ized by Their Electrical Resistance and Capacitance

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, Vol XXI, 1959, Nr 4, pp 392-397, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors report on experiments intended to characterize the structure and moisture-proof properties of certain metal

coatings by their electrical resistance and capacitance. The measuring of the electrical resistance was carried out with an alternating-current bridge, the scheme of which is illustrated in figure 1 (diagram). The coating materials (perchlorovinyl, nitrocellulose, butylmetacrylate, ethylcellulose) were

in the form of thin films $(30 - 35\mu)$ on metal, and in a free state. The way they were used during the experiments is likewise illustrated in figure 1. Figure 2 (graph) shows

measuring results concerning the registance of a nitrocellu-

Card 1/5 lose film and the capacitance of the system: platinum electrode-

SOV/69-21-4-4/22

The Froperties of Faint and Lacquer Coatings as Characterized by Their Electrical Resistance and Capacitance.

solution-film-solution-platinum electrode. The results were obtained at a frequency of 1 kilocycle after various time intervals. Previously the film had been immersed into an NaCl solution. The results show that after initially high values, the electric resistance of the film weakens due to a growing liquid absorption, whereas the capacitance of the system is on the increase. Experiments with the above-mentioned materials were carried out to ascertain the dependence of resistance and capacitance on the nature of the film-forming substance. The results are listed in a special table. Figure 3 (graph) shows the effect of alternating current frequency on the electrical resistance of coating films. In most cases the resistance weakens in inverse proportion to the increase of frequency. Film structure, nowever, exercises a considerable effect on this dependence. The resistance of less compact films weakens to a low r degree than the resis-

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of the community of the party with the community of the c

The Properties of Paint and Lacquer Coatings as Characterized by Their Electrical Resistance and Capacitance.

tance of compact films. Figure 4 (graph) shows that the effect of frequency on electric resistance grows weaker in proportion to the growth of liquid absorption by the film. Figures 5 and 6 show the effect of electrolytes on the electrical resistance of a film and the capacitance of the system (ethylcellulose film in both cases). The resistance and capacitance values are lower in distilled water than in an NaCl solution. Discussing the results of their investigation the authors conclude that the establishment of a direct correlation between electrolyte concentration and film structure on the one hand and electric conductivity of the film on the other hand is not admissible. A comparison of the data obtained in NaCl solution and in distilled water shows that such a direct correlation does not exist even at the time of the immersion of the film into the liquid. The authors assume that the so-called surface conduct vity plays an important role in the conductivity of the films. In this case

Card 3/5

301/63-21-4-4/22

The Properties of Paint and Lacquer Coatings as Characterized by Their Electrical Resistance and Capacitance

the total conductivity of the film immediately after immersion can be determined by two components: $K_{\Sigma} = K_1 + K_2$. K_1 is the electric conductivity of the electrolyte in the pores, and K_2 the pore surface conductivity. According to the investigations of I.I. Zhukov and other scientists, the specific weight of surface conductivity in the total conductivity of the film considerably increases at a reduction in pore dimension and a lowering of electrolyte concentration. In dependence on the swelling of the film in the electrolyte, a third component appears, which is due to the conductivity of the film body. In case the equation will have the form $K_{\Sigma} = K_1 + K_2 + K_T$. K_T is the conductivity of the film body. The results of the investigation can be summarized as follows: a relation between the electric resistance, the vapor permeability and the lyophilic properties of metal coatings has been established. Films with low vapor permeability which swell 1 Aly in water

Card 4/5

00Y/69-21-4-4/22

The Properties of Pain: and Lacquer Coatings as Characterized by Their Electrical Resistance and Capacitance.

are characterized by high electric resistance. The electric conductivity of a coating film is of three components: conductivity of the electrolyte in the pores, surface conductivity in the pores and conductivity of the film body. The conductivity of a film depends on the alternating-current frequency, which, evidently, is due to a change in the surface conductivity in the film pores. There are 5 graphs, 1 diagram, 1 table and 10 references, 4 of which are English, 3 Soviet and 3 German.

SUBMITTED:

7 February, 1958.

Card 5/5

z/011/61/018/001/013/014 E112/E453

Vasserman, P.I. and Chebotarevskiy, V.V.

Protective action of primers on magnesium alloy AUTHORS:

PERIODICAL: Chemie a chemická technologie, 1961, Vol.18, No.1, p.33,

abstract Ch 61-452

Primers on the basis of alkyd resins, polyvinylbutyral and butylmethacrylate were investigated, using as pigments: zinc oxide, titanium dioxide, aluminium bronze and zinc yellow. The coatings were tested for absorbency, permeability, adhesion and resistance to alkalies. Changes of electrochemical properties of the magnesium alloy under the primer were studied. established that for an efficient primer a binder is required which has low absorbency and high adhesion, does not contain components which are water-soluble, and is alkali- and corrosion-resistant. For the pigmentation, the use of 25% zinc chromate is recommended, It is further suggested to subject the surface of the alloy to oxidation prior to applying the primer.

Card 1/2

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Z/011/61/018/001/013/014
Protective action of primers ... E112/E453

13 diagrams, 1 table, 6 literature references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

5/196/61/000/010/008/037 E194/E155

Vasserman, P.I., and Chebotarevskiy, V.V.

Determination of the insulating properties of varnish AUTHORS:

films from their ohmic resistance TITLE

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no. 10, 1961, 21, abstract 10B 95. ("Lakokrasochn. materialy i ikh primeneniye" no.2, 1961, 35-44)

A study was made of the relationship between the corrosion-resisting properties of varnish films and a number of properties of the film material, including the electrical

properties. Examination of the nature of the electrical conductivity extended to the influence of various factors when the films are wetted in distilled water, and in particular to the influence of the film-forming substance, the influence of film thickness, the method of film deposition and the amount of pigment. The varnish film was considered as a sub-microscopic cupillary system; the structural density of such films depends upon the chemical nature of the film forming substance and also on the It was found content of pigment and fineness of its particles.

card 1/2

Determination of the insulating ... S/196/61/000/010/008/037 E194/E155

that varnish films of low electrical resistance and high penetrability to moisture vapour are insufficiently protective (corrosion-resistant). A comparatively simple electro-chemical method of determining the insulating properties of varnish films is described; it is based on measuring the resistance of free film when wetted. There is also a diagram, and directions for determining the resistance from the voltage drop in a circuit containing two resistances in series (one resistance box of 100 megohms to 1 kilohm, the other the test film between platinum electrodes). By applying 1 V from a dry battery through a potentiometer, a resistance of up to 1011 ohms can be measured with sufficient accuracy.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

<u>L 40181-66</u>
ACC NR: AP6019447 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0303/66/000/003/0013/0018
AUTHOR: Shtern, M. A.; Danyushevskaya, N. Ye.; Vasserman, P. I.; Chebotarevskiy, V. V.
ORG: none
TITLE: Application of calcium chromate as an anticorrosion heat-resistant pigment
SOURCE: Lakokrasochnyye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 3, 1966, 13-18
TOPIC TAGS: calcium chromate, chromic anhydride, chromate, pigment, anticorrosive agent, heat resistance, CALCIUM COMPOUNO, CHROMATE
ABSTRACT: A method has been developed for preparing calcium chromate by reaction of hydrated calcium oxide with chromic anhydride. It has been shown that calcium chromate is a pigment which imparts a higher passivating capacity as well as a higher heat resistance to magnesium alloys and steel. It has been established that the use of calcium chromate in soils improves their conservation properties. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 5 tables. [AM]
SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: none ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 00
Card 1/1/2 (67.622.117.6

VASSERMAN, R.A., plesar'.

Small electric mixer for preparing gypsum saw-dust mastics used in fixing plasterboard. Rats. i isobr. prodl. v stroi. no.7:42-43 '58.

(MIRA 11:12)

1.Stroitel'nyy udmastok - 66 tresta Mosotdelstroy. No.4.

(Mixing machinery)

	ACCESSION AUTHOR: Korobeyn V.J.; Khabakhp Livshits Vasserma I. Ya.; TITLE: SOURCE: Trudy. TOPIC TAC ticle bed ABSTRACT: Sciences	Bayyer, V. N.; Blinov, G. A.; Bondarenko, L. N.; Yerozolimskiy, B. G.; Bright and S.; Mironov, Ye. S.; Naumoy, A. A.; Onuchin, A. P.; Panagyuk, Roy, L. S.; Mironov, Ye. S.; Naumoy, A. A.; Onuchin, A. P.; Panagyuk, Roy, A. G.; Auslender, V. L.; Kisəley, A. V.; Kushnirenko, Ye. A.; A. A.; Rodionov, S. N.; Synakh, V. S.; Yudin, L. I.; Abranyan, Ye. A.; S. B.; Vecheslavov, Y. V.; Dimoy, G. I.; Papadichev, V. A.; Protopopov, udker, G. I. Colliding electron-electron, positron-electron, and proton-proton beams International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Dubna, 1963. Coscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 274-287 S: high energy interaction, high energy plasms, particle physics, parm, charged particle beam In the Institute of Nuclear Physics, Siberian Department, Academy of SSSR, programs on high-energy particle physics are sminly concerned with colliding charged particle beams. The Institute considers it unsuitable
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1,7364-65 ACCESSION NR: AT5007921 for its purpose to install huge accelerators whose-construction requires large resources outlaid and long time. For work on colliding electron-electron, positron-electron, and proton-proton beams, three installations are being built, which are in various stages of readiness. Work on colliding electron beams was conducted at the institute (then a laboratory of the Institute of Atomic Energy ingui I. V. Kurchatov) in the Fall of 1956, after Kerst's report on accelerators with colliding proton beams of the FFAG type. By that time Soviet scientists Had already acquired some experience in obtaining large electron currents; in particular, the mentioned laboratory had installed and then abandoned a device for the spiral storage of electrons (G. I. Budker and A. A. Naumov, CERN Symposium, 1, 76 (1956)), by which, subsequently, circulating currents of the order of 100 amperes were obtained. In 1957 two variants of this device were considered at the same time. The first one consisted of two accelerators with spiral storage and subsequent transition of the particles to synchrotron state in comparatively narrow paths. The second one had storage rings with constant magnetic field and frequent external injection because of the damping of the oscillations under the action of radiation. The first variant was more cumbersome; the second variant contained an element not developed at that time, namely a 100-kilovolt commutator of 10 kilo-amperes with nanosecond front. At the end of 1957, the first positive results were obtained Card 2/5

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L 1:7301:-65 D! ACCESSION NR: AT5007921 with a packing discharger of 100 kilovolts, and work stopped on the variant with storage rings. Originally it was proposed to set up two devices: VEP-1 of 2 x 130 Mev energy, and VEP-2 of 2 × 500 Mev energy. The VEP-1 was considered as an actual model of an accelerator and as a device for conducting initial experiments at low. energies. After the Panofsky report in 1958 on his work with colliding electron beams conducted in his laboratory at Stanford, construction ceased on 500-Mev storage paths and work was continued on the 2 × 130-Mev installation. Instead of work on colliding electron beams with energies of 500 Mev, work at the end of 1958 was conducted with colliding positron-electron beams and the planning of the VEPP-2 device was begun, whose main elements are a strong-current electron accelerator and a high-vacuum storage path of 700 Mev energy. At the present time the VEP-1 and VEPP-2 are installed in Novosibirsk. The VEP-1 is in a state of neglect, but at the end of 1964 experiments will be begun with it. Installation of the VEPP-2 has been completed. To obtain a marked effect from the application of colliding proton; beams, an accelerator is needed with an energy of at least 10 Gev. Since the ordinary accelerator at such energies is a very bulky machine, it was decided to combine the idea of colliding proton beams with the creation of an iron-less impulse accelerator with very large fields and a neutralized central busbar. This latter work of creating such a machine was reported by the authors at a Hoscow conference Card 3/5

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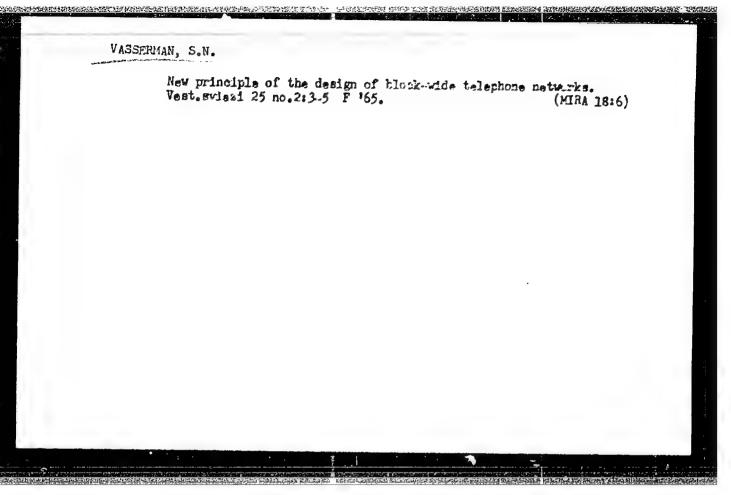
0 L 47304-65 ACCESSION NR: AT5007921 held in 1956. The presence of a field with two directions in an iron-less accelerator with central busbar permits the acceleration of protons toward opposite sides in one machine, which makes possible the collision of protons in case of a suitable raco-track. At the present time the Institute is developing a proton device with a magnetic field of about 200 kilogauss and radius of 2 meters for a particle energy of 12 Gev in the beam (equivalent energy is around 300Gev). Tests are being conducted on models, and an effective method of injection by overcharging of negative ions is under study. Also under development are an impulse electric power supply system of 100 million joules capacity and an hf power supply. Since 1958 the Institute has been conducting theoretical investigations on the limits of applicability of quantum electrodynamics [V. N. Bayyer, ZhETF, 37, 1490 (1959), and UFN, 78, 519 (1962)] for the calculation of the radiational corrections to the electrodynamic cross-sections [V. N. Bayyer and S. A. Kheyfets, ZhETF 40, 613-715 (1961) and Nuclear Physics (in print)], and on other problems of high-energy particle physics

that are connected with the preparation of experiments on colliding beams [V. N. Bayyer, I. B. Khriplovich, V. V. Sokolov, and V. S. Synakh, in ZhTF, 1961]. The present report takes up under the mantioned three main headings the following pertinent topics: the accelerator-injection, storage paths, electron-optical channel,

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RUMAKOV, 79.5.; SPIRITSKAYA, N.D.; VANSPEMMAN, M.V.

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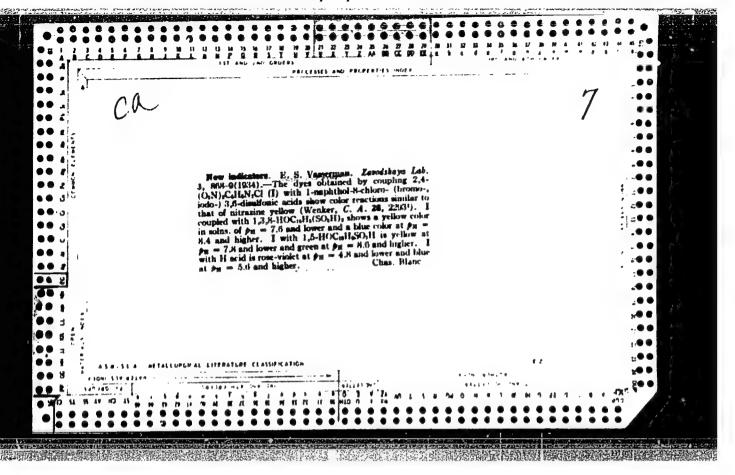
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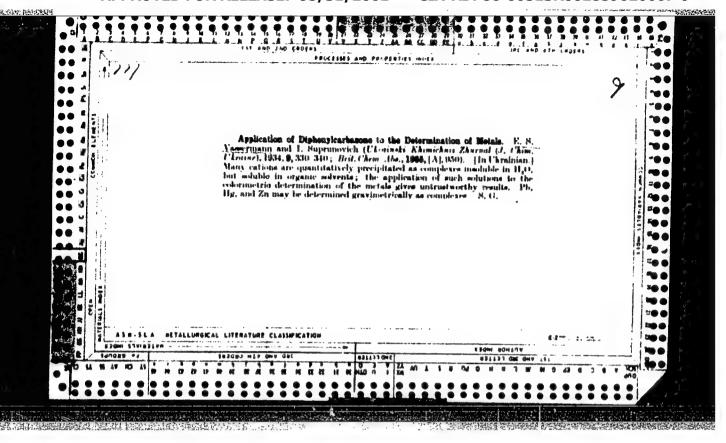
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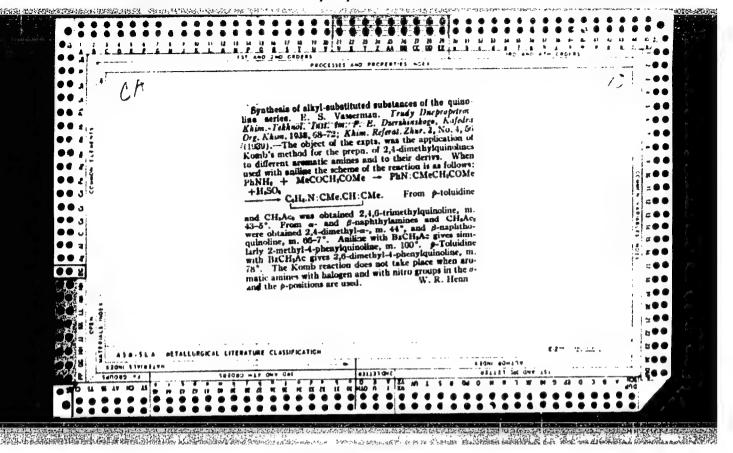
BLOKH, S.S.; VASSERMAN, V.O.

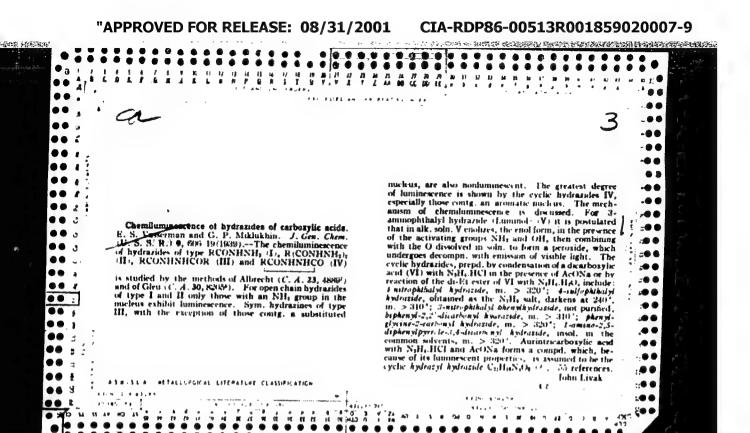
Using electronic computers for processing well data by the built-up pressure method. Nefteprom.delo no.10:40-41 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Usintinskiy nefte-gazovyy otdel Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel skogo instituta prirodnogo gaza i Ukhtinskiy nefte-gazovyy kombinat.



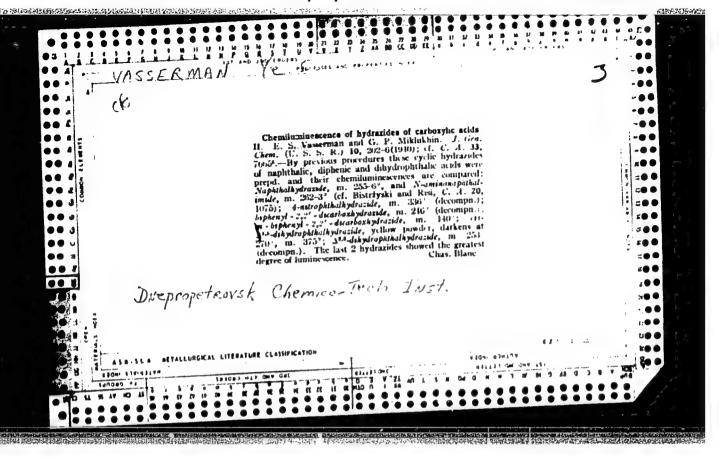


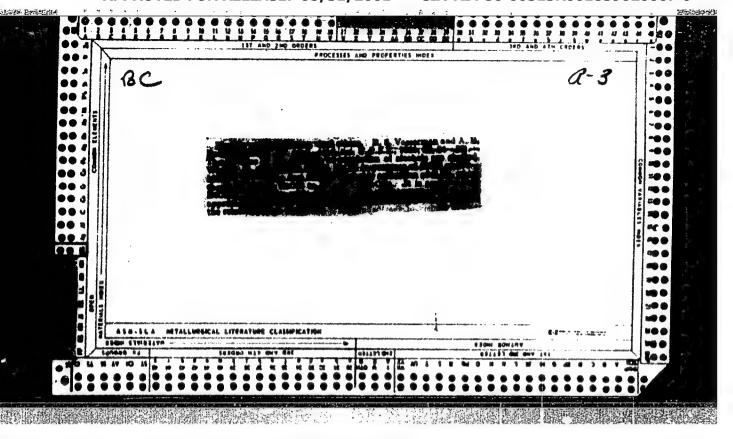




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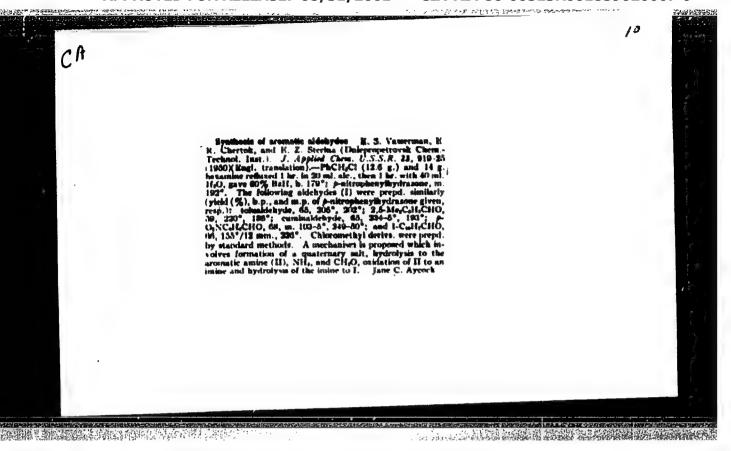


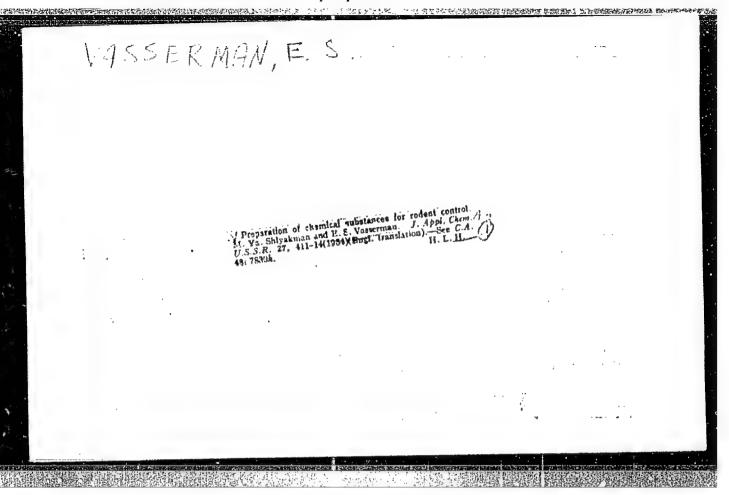


Chemical Abst. Vol. 48 No. 9 May 10, 1954 Organic Chemistry

Tasa galegy. ...

The synthesis of army He slachedes. W. S. Vaserman, M. R. Cheriok, and R. S. Sterma Chem. Technol. Inst., Drepropetrovak. Urame). Zhw. Prikind. Khim. 23, Drepropetrovak. Urame). Zhw. Prikind. Khim. 23, Sommelet (cf. C.A. 8, 660) for the synthesis of aromatic aldehydes by the conversion of the -CH.Cl group into the -CH.Ol group without the use of strong oxidizing agents was applied to a series of ClCH₃ derives. The urotropine (I) reaction (action of I on the appropriate ClCH₃ derive in alc. and hydrolysis of the product) proceeded readily and gave good aldehyde yields (60-8%). The aldehydes were identified as the p-nitrophenylhydrasones (II). PhCH₃Cl and I in alc. refluxed 1 hr., water was added, heating continued another hr., the mixt. cooled, and the upper layer contg. the BzH extd. with ether, dried, and distd. from an oil bath gave 60% BzH, b. 179°; II, obtained by refluxing 30 min. with p-O,NC,H₄NHNH₃ in glacial HOAc, filtering, and recrystg. from glacial HOAc, red crystals, m. 192°. The following RCHO, were similarly prepd. from the analogous RCH₃Cl [R, b.p. or m.p. yield (%) and, in parentheses, m.p. of II]: MeC₃H₄, b. 205°, 65 (202°); 2.5-Me₃CH₃, b. 220°, 59 (186°); p-Me₃CHC₄H₄, b. 234-5°, 65 (193°); p-O₃NC₄H₄ m. 103-5°, 68 (249-50°); 1-C₁H₁, light brown, thick liquid of characteristic odor, bu 155°, 66 (236°). The course of the reaction is assumed to be as follows: The Cl deriv. treated with I in ether forms a salt of the quaternary aumaonium base; upon hydrolysis of this salt the RCH₂ radical is split off as RCH₃NH₄ and I decomp. into NH₄ ard HCHO; the RCH₃NH₄ and I decomp. into NH₄ ard HCHO; the RCH₃NH₄ and I decomp. into NH₄ ard HCHO; the RCH₃NH₄ and I decomp. into NH₄ ard HCHO; RCH₃NH₄ and I he CH₁NH₄ and HCHO; RCH₃NH₄ and HCHO; RCH





VAS CRIMI, Ye. 3.

AID - P-97

Subject

USSR/Chemistry

Card

1/1

Authors

: Shlyakman, M. Ya., and Vasserman, Ye. S.

Title

: Production of chemical compounds for control of rodents

Periodical

Zhur. Prikl. Khim. 27, no. 4, 445-449, 1954

Abstract

: A simplified method for production of <-naphthylthiourea is given. Crude naphthalene is used as starting material for C-naphthylthiourea, and aniline hydrochloride for phenylthiourea. Three

references (Russian): 1946-1948.

Institution : Department of Chemistry of the Dnepropetrovsk Agricultural Institute

Submitted

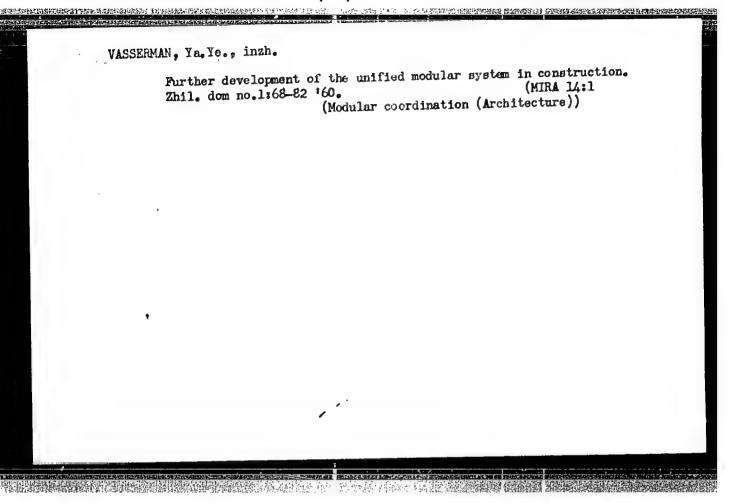
: November 23, 1953

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ROZOV, Serafim Vasil'yavich, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; VASSERHAN, Yn.Ye., inzh., retsenzent; KISLOV, I.A., inzh., retsenzent; LOPATA, A.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SERDYUK, V.K., red.

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AUTHOR: Vasserman, Yu.M., Engineer SCV-91-58-4-21/29 Cases of Traumatism during the Fanning out of Cable Joints TITLE: (Sluchai travmatizma pri razdelke kabel'nykh muft) Energetik, 1958, Nr 4, pp 26-27 (USSR) PERIODICAL: This note describes two burn accidents occurring during the ABSTRACT: fanning out of cable joints. The first accident was caused by an electric spark produced by an accidental contact of two cable lead sheaths in the zone of stray currents. The lead sheaths, having been polished by an abrasive material scaked in benzine, were immediately ignited by the spark. The second accident was caused by the explosion of benzine vapors flowing out an extinguished soldering lamp filled with either pure benzine or a mixture of benzine and kerosene. This explosion occurred at the moment when the cable workers tried to ignite the soldering lamp again with a match. The author comes to the conclusion that lead sheaths should be connected by means of a jumper during the fanning out of cable joints in the zone of stray currents and that Card 1/2 safety regulations should contain a prohibition of igniting

SOV-91-58-4-21/29

Cases of Traumatism during the Fanning out of Cable Joints

soldering lamps inside working tents.

1. Electrical equipment--Safety measures 2. Burns--Preventive measures 3. Benzine--Hazards 4. Accidents

Card 2/2

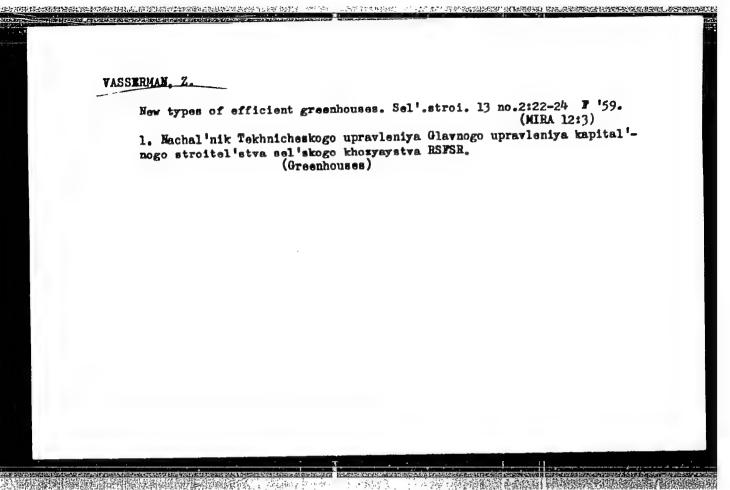
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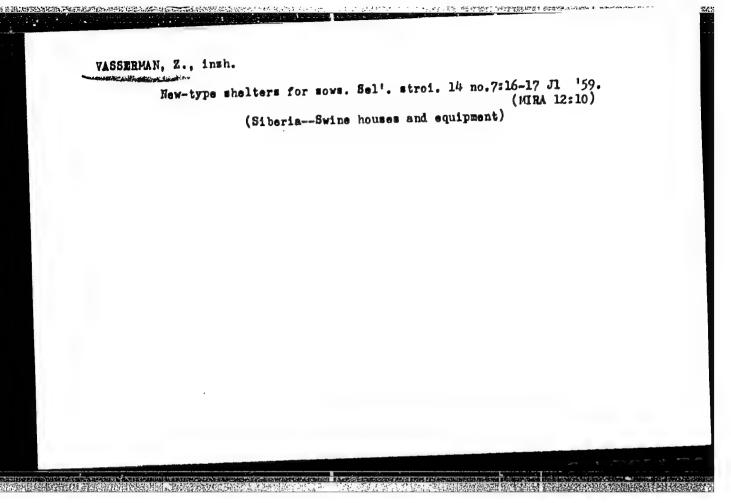
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(Apartment houses) (Construction industry)

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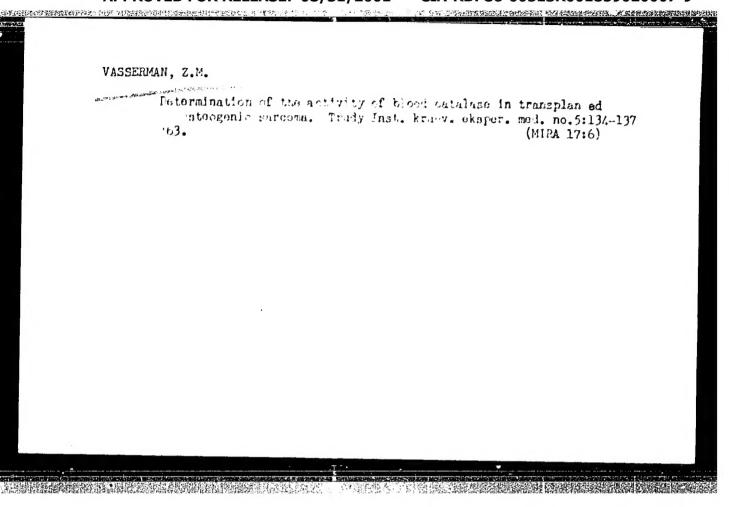
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